AP US History

Chapter 12 Study Guide – The Pursuit of Perfection

*Chapter Summary*

The reform movement took place in the United States starting from the 1830’s through the 1850’s. It was a [social movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_movement) that aimed to make gradual change in certain aspects of U.S. culture. As Americans entered into this era of transition and instability, they sought to expand democratic ideals in their society. Many of the reformist ideas were grounded in [liberalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberalism), and were rooted in [utopian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utopian), [socialist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Socialist) or [religious](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious) concepts.

**The Rise of Evangelicalism**

1. The Second Great Awakening: The Frontier Phase
   1. In what area did the Second Great Awakening begin?
   2. What did Southern evangelical churches shy away from?
2. The Second Great Awakening in the North
   1. The reform movement of New England began as an effort to defend what type of influence?
   2. What did Nathaniel Taylor mean by “free agent”?
   3. Who was the first great practitioner of evangelical Calvinism?
   4. Who was Charles G. Finney and how was he different then Lyman Beecher?
3. From Revivalism to Reform
   1. What were some of the things evangelicals were trying to reform throughout the country?
   2. Explain how Beecher was influential in the temperance movement?
   3. Who was the target of the temperance movement?
   4. How did evangelical reformers regard intemperance?

**Domesticity and Changes in the American Family**

1. Marriage for Love
   1. What was now considered absolutely essential to a proper union?
   2. Who remained the unchallenged head of the household?
2. The Cult of Domesticity
   1. Define the Cult of Domesticity
   2. The proper sphere for middle class white women in the nineteenth century was?
   3. What was life like for urban, unmarried working class women?
   4. Who was Catherine Beecher and what did she promote?
3. The Discovery of Childhood
   1. What does it mean that the middle-class family became “child centered?”
   2. What style of punishment toward children became the norm?
   3. What one important explanation allowed for parents to focus more on their children?

**Institutional Reform**

1. The extension of Education
   1. Why did public schooling become so important between 1820-1850?
   2. What would be endangered if children were not properly being taught at home?
   3. Who was the most influential in the common school movement?
   4. What was the evangelical Protestant tone of most public schools?
   5. How did working class families view the new public schools?
2. Discovering the Asylum
   1. How did the neighborly way of dealing with deviants break down?
   2. What was the theory for building prisons and asylums?
   3. What was the final analysis of prisons and asylums?
   4. Who was Dorothea Dix?

**Reform Turns Radical**

1. Division in the Benevolent Empire
   1. Which reformers began to split in ideals by the 19th century?
   2. Who was William Lloyd Garrison?
   3. Was the idea of colonization successful?
2. The Abolitionist Enterprise
   1. Where did antislavery orators and organizers have their greatest success?
   2. What happened to the abolitionist Elijah Lovejoy?
   3. What was the major cause of anti-abolitionist violence in the North?
   4. What were the differences between the abolitionist movements in the 1830’s?
   5. What was the liberty party?
3. Black Abolitionists
   1. What was the relationship like between black abolitionists and white abolitionists?
   2. Who founded the abolitionist paper “The North Star?”
   3. Who primarily operated the Underground Railroad?
   4. How was the abolitionist movement a failure and a success in the 1830’s and 1840’s?
4. From Abolitionism to Women’s Rights
   1. How did the abolitionist movement help in the women’s rights movement?
   2. What happened at the Seneca Falls Convention?
5. Radical Ideas and Experiments
   1. What was spiritualism?
   2. Name the two most successful and long-lived manifestations of pre-Civil War?
   3. Explain what transcendentalism movement?